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OCTOBER MEETING: The next regular meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday evening, 14th inst., in the Board Room of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, Ferry Building, 2nd floor, Room 19.

Kindly notice the change of meeting place. Through the efforts of Mr. C. B. Lastreto the Association has been granted the privilege of meeting in the above mentioned place and it is hoped that the East Bay members will find the Ferry Building a more convenient location. Let us all work for bigger attendance at the evening meetings so that more members and friends may enjoy the programs, and discuss ways and means of extending the activities of the Association. Bring suggestions.

The feature of the evening will be a talk by Mr. H. W. Carriger, a former president of the Cooper Club, who will continue his account of "Nesting Habits of Birds," the first part of which he gave us last year. Visitors will be made welcome.



OCTOBER FIELD TRIP will be taken on Sunday, October 17th, to Lake Merced. East Bay members should take ferry boat reaching San Francisco about 8:40 a.m., and go thence by Mission Street car, line No. 12, with "Ocean" sign. San Francisco members will take Ingleside car, line No. 17, and transfer to car line No. 12, westbound, at Nineteenth Ave. Leave car at Fort Funston entrance on Sloat Boulevard, near Forty-first Ave., where party will form at 9:30 a.m. Mr. Arthur Myer, leader.

This trip usually extends all the way around the lake, reaching the cars again at Daly City, but individuals so desiring may curtail it by returning from the lake to Sloat Boulevard.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING: The one hundred fourteenth regular meeting of the Association was held on September 16th, in the Assembly Room of the Public Library, with Mr. Carl Smith, president, in the chair; Mr. Parry, Secretary; twenty members and friends present.

Mr. Harold E. Hanson gave a very interesting account of his bird experiences around Cazadero while in the scout camp, covering a period of five years. Some fifty-six species have been observed.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that the Audubon Association of the Pacific recognizes the invaluable services rendered by its late President, Mr. A. S. Kibbe, in popularizing the study and in the protection of birds and towards the success of the Association dedicated to these aims, and regrets its great loss in the death of one so valuable and esteemed; and

Resolved, that in commemoration of his memory its officers and members will revive with added zeal their interest in the Association and its activities, thereby continuing the work their late President had so much at heart.

Another resolution was passed requesting the Secretary to write a letter to the chairman of the San Francisco Library Board, asking that he try to procure a copy of Dawson's Birds of California for the main library.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRDING WHILE ON AN EASTERN TRIP

While on my Eastern trip I was anxious to learn where bird lovers and students living in large cities go to observe birds and how easily accessible these places are to the big centers of population. Also, what institutions and publications would be of use to a person like myself entirely unfamiliar with Eastern birds, and who had but limited time to stay in the various places. With these points in mind, rather than the actual birds seen, I am giving my experiences.

One fact impressed me strongly. The better one is acquainted with the birds at home the quicker one is able to identify those of a new region. Possibly many of us have felt that after we know the birds in our territory there is not much to be gained by going time and again to the same places to see the same birds, except for the pleasure of seeing old friends and for the hope, that is forever in the breast of every observer, that something new may come his way. However, this is the only way to really become familiar with the birds. I found that by having the calls and songs of local birds firmly fixed in my mind, the quality of a new song would recall a familiar song and suggest that the bird listened to could be a thrush, wren, warbler, etc., as the case might be. That suggestion would often give the clue whether or not to look for a small, medium sized or large bird. Again knowing the usual habitat of these types would facilitate matters because I would know whether to expect the bird in dense growth or in the more open spaces. Familiar mannerisms also helped.

One pleasure that the Eastern student has that we do not enjoy in this locality is observing the great wave of migration which is at its height in May. The city parks are then filled with feathered travelers. The lists for a day's outing may contain over one hundred twenty-five species. Warblers are especially numerous at this time.

I left San Francisco May 22nd, returning August 1st, and as my first stop was in San Antonio, Texas, by the time I reached the extreme east, the migration was over. It is said that everything has its compensation and in this case on account of the fewer species present my bewilderment in identifying the birds seen and heard was lessened and I had an opportunity to become better acquainted with them.

From a height looking down upon San Antonio it appears as if the houses had been set among the trees instead of just trees planted along the streets and in the gardens. Here in the empty lots still occurring in the outlying residential districts I found many highly colored birds as the cardinal, painted bunting, summer tanager, etc. Brackenridge Park with its wooded stream, New Braunfels, a short distance from town with its small lake as well as stream, and every roadside afforded some interesting birds. In places, sitting on the telephone wires, scissor-tailed flycatchers were abundant and the song of the dickcissel could frequently be heard over and above the hum of the machine passing along the road. For this district I found Mrs. Bailey's handbook of Birds of the Western United States more helpful than any other available book. Miss Ellen Shulz has compiled a very useful check list of birds nesting in Bexar County. The same is used in the schools.

One thing puzzled me while birding here, and that was the fact that I was always finding medium or large-sized birds. I began to think that there was something wrong with my eyesight or else that I simply could not find the small ones. On looking over the check list which I did not receive until the last day of my stay, I found that they were lacking on the nesting list. Warblers and their kind pass through in migration and that season had passed.

I also found comparatively few people interested in going out across the fields of wonderful wild flowers and through the woods, but soon learned why. Chiggers, ticks and a fear of meeting rattlesnakes made people feel that they were not compensated in taking chances for the sake of seeing or hearing a few birds. Neither do I like the above mentioned creatures but I could not resist the birds. By thoroughly powdering the legs above the shoe line with dry sulphur and, when possible, wearing leggings, the chiggers become less serious. I was cautious in regard to snakes and did not see a single one.

In New Orleans, the Division of Wild Life, Louisiana State Department of Conservation and The Natural History Museum will gladly direct a person where to go and also help one to identify the birds seen. Birds of Eastern North America, by Frank M. Chapman, will be found useful for this territory and throughout the East. Audubon Park in the city is a birdy spot. Walking along the dikes in the outskirts affords an opportunity to see water birds as well as land birds.

The territory around Washington is wonderful for the study of birds. Chevy Chase, about three-quarters of an hour's ride from the center of the city, has a little pond, natural woodland, open fields and in the residential section many fine street trees and gardens. Rockridge Park in Washington and Mt. Vernon are favorite spots. The Natural History Museum, Biological Department and the Audubon Association are most helpful to strangers. The Audubon Society of the District of Columbia publishes a check list of the birds that are found in the district. On my few bird walks during the second week in June I saw or heard fifty-five species. Here I had my first introduction to some of the Eastern warblers.

When we Westerners think of New York we are inclined to think of skyscrapers, tunnels, subways and all things that we associate with congestion, and possibly say to ourselves, "I wonder where those people can go if they want to enjoy the out-of-doors as we do?" As usual, the city parks are good. Palisades Inter-State Park, forty miles from New York, is a delightful spot and has nature trails maintained by the American Museum of Natural History. Napperhan, a short distance from Yonkers, is splendid. This place is reached by train in less than an hour. Here I had the pleasure of birding with Mr. T. D. Carter of the American Museum, who was particularly interested in banding hybrid and other nesting warblers. The ridge certainly abounded in birds. Long Island with its Oyster Bay, beloved summer home of Roosevelt, and many other places within easy reach of the metropolis, are a delight to the bird student. Field cards of all birds occurring annually in New York or New England are convenient to have. These are published by Henry Hill Collins, 111 Bryn Mawr, Pa. A book by Ralph Hoffmann of birds of this section and Birds of the New York City Region, by Ludlow Griscom, are most interesting and helpful.

JUNEA W. KELLY (Mrs. G. Earle).

(To be continued)

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SEPTEMBER FIELD TRIP was taken on Sunday, September 12th, to the salt marshes near Baumberg. The weather was favorable, sunny but cool, and the visibility excellent. The party crossed the dry flats near the station, then followed the levees westward and southward, finally circling back to the starting point. Lunch was eaten on one of the levees while numerous gulls, ducks, and shore birds provided the entertainment.

The most exciting event of the day was furnished by a mixed flock of several thousand pintails and about 160 white pelicans. They were discovered in the southern portion of the marsh sharing a grassy field with a herd of cattle. So large did the pelicans appear, even at a considerable distance, that some members of the party insisted that they were cows, and were reluctantly convinced only when the white objects took flight. When the entire flock of pelicans and pintails was flushed the spectacle of myriads of birds in

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silhouette against the sky was one not soon to be forgotten. Several smaller flocks of pintails were seen farther to the north. Practically all were in eclipse plumage.

The Baumberg trip is especially devoted to the observation of shore birds. Accordingly there was some elation over the total of eleven species of these elusive creatures. Most of them were seen in considerable numbers and at close range. One hundred fifty or more avocets constituted the most conspicuous flock. The birds, with their white bodies and black wings, make a striking picture in flight and were scarcely less noticeable when, upon alighting, they were massed against the dark background of the marsh.

Not less interesting was the single marbled godwit which flew directly overhead while the party was at lunch. In flight the pale cinnamon coloration made the species easily recognizable. Fortunately, the bird alighted so near that the faint marbling of the back and the peculiar bill, reddish at base and black at tip, could be plainly seen.

Altogether, shore bird day was very successful and wise must have been the student who did not add a species or two to his life list. One of the attractions of the region was, no doubt, the abundant food supply. In places the shallow water near the shore was solidly massed with pupa cases of a small species of fly, *ephydriidae*. Brine or fairy shrimps, *Artemia*, were also plentiful.

Of the land birds recorded, the most interesting was the peregrine falcon or duck hawk, which was seen to make several attacks on the pintails. In size the bird was comparable to the marsh hawk but had more pointed wings and was far more rapid in flight.

Birds encountered were: California gull, white pelican, shoveller, pintail, great blue heron, coot, northern phalarope, avocet, black-necked stilt, long-billed dowitcher, red-backed and western sandpipers, marbled godwit, greater and lesser yellowlegs, black-bellied plover, killdeer, turkey vulture, red-tailed and sparrowhawks, peregrine falcon, kingfisher, bicolored red-wing and Brewer blackbirds, western meadowlark, California linnet, Bryant marsh sparrow, northern violet-green and barn swallows, California shrike. Thirty species.

Members in attendance were: Mesdemoiselles Cockefair, Boegle, Stevens, Burroughs, Haefner, Petit, Crum; Mesdames Myer, Juda, Bunker, Kelly, Stern; Messrs. Myer, Bunker, Bryant, Lastreto. As guests: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Heald, Mr. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Smith; Scoutmasters Roland Eisenman, Edwin C. Taylor, Ralph O. Fox; Scout Naturalist Brighton C. Cain; Scouts Zimmerman, Hartmann, Herbers, F. Juda, H. Juda, Schulz, Romano, Perry, Murray, Lindberg, Smith, Sherwood. 16 members and 21 guests.

MISS E. CRUM, Historian.

AUDUBON ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC

FOR THE STUDY AND THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS

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Meets second Thursday of each month at 8:00 p.m., in the Board Room of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, Ferry Building, Second Floor, Room 19.

Address Bulletin correspondence to President.

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